The Suffragist

Vol VI, No. 28
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918

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Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

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Notes of the Week

A Belated Presidential Proclamation

A YEAR after the President allowed women standing in front of the White House asking for liberty to be mobbed by crowds composed almost exclusively of government employees, he issues a proclamation condemning all forms of mob violence. He compares the use of mob tactics against peaceful citizens, to German activities that "have made this war hideous." The White House pickets were amazed when the President tolerated mob attacks at his very door. They were astonished that he did not intervene at the time with a statement like the one made in July, 1918. The President has clearly fixed where disloyalty in mob attacks lies, and he has not fixed it on the pickets.

"I state plainly," he says, "that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its destroyer; and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe us to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?"

With the women still outside the pale of citizenship, he has the courage to continue,

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own."

New York Democrats Follow Republicans Endorsing National Suffrage

THE unofficial state Democratic convention of New York, held just after the Republican convention, passed an even stronger federal suffrage resolution than the Republicans had done; "demanding" that the New York Senators vote for the suffrage amendment.

Their platform contains a special greeting to the new women voters:

"We welcome the women voters to the electorate, and we confidently invite them to join the Democratic Party upon its record. We believe in equal suffrage, without regard to sex, and we recognize that the present juncture, when our nation is engaged in a great war for equal rights and individual freedom, is a time peculiarly appropriate for its adoption by the people of the United States.

"We, therefore, urge the immediate adoption by the United States Senate of the concurrent resolution, amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage upon women. We demand that the United States Senators from New York represent their constituents by voting for the proposed suffrage amendment."

By demanding that Wadsworth vote for suffrage in the Senate, the Democratic convention made his position a very extraordinary one. Every known party in New York—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, National—has now endorsed the federal suffrage amendment. That leaves the Senator without a single enrolled voter in the State to represent, if he does not vote for national woman suffrage.

However, the Democrats must do more than urge the adoption of the suffrage amendment, if they expect to enroll many women voters in their ranks. Women of self-respect will certainly not join a party responsible for blocking their national enfranchisement.

Iowa Parties Favor Amendment

DEMOCRATIC and Republican state conventions in Iowa have gone on record as favoring the federal suffrage amendment. Senator Cummins made a strong speech in favor of the resolution at the Republican convention.

Texas Women in Primaries

TEXAS women have just voted for the first time in the primaries. It is estimated that they cast 320,000 out of 700,000 votes. Before the election it was generally admitted that the women would be the determining factor in the election. The opposition to the candidacy of former Governor Ferguson, who was impeached while in office and removed, was much strengthened by the opposition of the women to him. He has now been defeated with the help of their votes.

The present governor, Mr. Hobby, emphasized in his campaign his stand in favor of suffrage. He made a declaration that if elected he would work for the submission of a state constitutional amendment giving complete franchise rights to women. While he did not state by what method it should be won he favored full suffrage for all women. He has now secured the nomination.

The people of Texas turning to their half enfranchised women to save them from a hated and feared gubernatorial candidate create a novel situation. The men of this state cannot in the face of these facts fail to make every effort to secure full suffrage for all the women of the country.

Women Discover Graft

BECAUSE a woman motor corps messenger was suspicious when a contractor furnishing rain coats for the army asked her to notify him beforehand when inspection of purchases by the quartermaster's department would be made, a most astonishing exposure of graft has been brought to light. Apparently many men officials failed to notice anything extraordinary in the proceedings of the contractors furnishing this article for the army at an expense of several millions of dollars, but the women noticed the suspicious features of the transactions and reported them at once.

Can it be possible that these women can do a job some times just as well as a man or even a little better?

In spite of all proofs to the contrary, the Senate is still treating women as political incompetents.

North Dakota Turned Over to Women

FARM labor shortage in North Dakota will result in a most original experiment. The women of the state are to fill all state positions for two weeks to release the men holding these offices for work on gathering the harvest. The men made this suggestion and the women agreed to it. No anxiety seems to be felt that the state will suffer in any way by being turned over to women for a while. Another state is calling upon half enfranchised women to fulfill all the duties of citizens. These men too might well insist upon the passage by the Senate now of the suffrage amendment.

A Newspaper Suffrage Petition

THE Hearst newspapers are circulating a suffrage petition throughout the country. This movement has been started only a short time, and already 700,000 names have been secured. 60,000 names were signed in one day. This is the first time that a movement of this sort has been started without the direct efforts of women themselves.

Suffrage Demonstration in Boston

A GREAT out-door demonstration arranged by the Boston *American* was held on the Boston Common at noon on July 13. Resolutions demanding the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment were passed here by the immense throng gathered about the speakers' stands.

Women Protest at Defeat in Sweden

THE suffrage bill in Sweden has been defeated by the upper house of parliament—the First Chamber. The vote was 32 to 62. In the lower house it was passed by a large majority, the vote being 120 to 49. The Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister both gave their support to the measure.

The indignation of the women was expressed on the day after the defeat at a large open air demonstration in Stockholm. The women will work now to reduce the Conservative majority in the First Chamber. This Chamber is elected by the provincial and town councils, for both of which the women can vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Lafayette and Rochambeau

MEMORIALS of these two heroic Frenchmen, who put their unselfish idealism, their distinguished rank, and their impetuous courage at the service of our struggling little country, with its towering ambition to become a strong and just republic, stand now facing the White House, the old home of their great colleague and commander, the first President of the United States.

Strange scenes and strange administrations their quiet eyes have looked upon in the history of the republic they helped to create!

The women, who for long months of the past year stood with their golden suffrage banners before the gates of the White House, silently appealing for the right of self-government, thought often, as they looked across at the soldierly bronze figures facing them, what these pure-hearted lovers of liberty would have thought of the refusal of America to deal generously with the liberties of its own people.

Lafayette defied his King and his government to put his sword at the service of the young republic which would, as he dreamed, be the hope of the world. Rochambeau was commissioned by France, today our ally in the world struggle "for democracy," to lead trained French battalions to the aid of the hard-pressed American colonies, battling for independence

Women, who need the weapon of democracy to help win a war for democracy, will come into living contact with the best traditions of their country's past, and its highest aims today, when they assemble around the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau to ask for the thing these men fought for—freedom in the United States.

Suffrage Demonstration Before White House Planned

Women Protest at Recess of Senate Without Action on Suffrage: Call Upon President to Demand Passage of Amendment

A GREAT national protest against the refusal of the Administration to hold the Senate in session for the purpose of enfranchising American women, will be held at two great meetings on August 6 at half past four o'clock, directly opposite the White House.

This action at Washington will be the culmination of similar protest meetings held all over the United States. Women are tired of meetings, letters and telegrams of protest; they are coming now themselves from every state in the Union to gather before the White House as a visible expression of their discontent with the Democratic Administration, which has so long blocked action on the suffrage amendment.

The meetings will be held from the base of the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau, which stand at the corners of Lafayette Square, facing the White House. Both statues are of soldiers of France who helped us win freedom in the war of the Revolution. Banners of purple, white and gold will encircle the statues and line the park between the two meetings.

Elsie Hill
One of the Speakers at the Protest Demonstration on August 6

MISS Julia Emory, who has the arrangements for the protest demonstration in charge, says: "It is imperative that women make audible at this time their demand for immediate action on the suffrage amendment.

"The session is drawing to an end. Since May 10, only three votes have been needed for the passage of the amendment. Since June 27, only two votes have been needed. Administrative power could have won these votes, as it has for every other government measure, if any sincere effort to win them had been made. But the President has done nothing effective to insure victory for the suffrage amendment. He has written to the Louisiana legislature about suffrage; he has told the women of the allied nations that he deeply believed in woman suffrage; but he has never told the Senate to establish woman suffrage.

"When Congress was anxious to recess in July, President Wilson refused to allow them to go till they passed a bill they did not want to pass—a bill giving the President power to take over the business of the telegraph and telephone companies, for the duration of the war.

"They passed it and dispersed—to take a vacation or to mend fences at home. They agreed to do nothing for a month, while women, urged to lose not a moment and to spare nothing in their work for the nation, wait for enfranchisement.

"Women are accustomed to be told that the suffrage amendment must be taken up after "important measures" are disposed of. They know that politicians regard their freedom as of insignificant importance, though the freedom of Belgium, or Serbia, or Ireland is worth sacrificing millions of young lives for. But now women see the President, "enthusiastic" for suffrage as he says he is, permitting Congress to do nothing at all in preference to acting on suffrage, without even a reminder to them that they ought to have enfranchised women, or that they ought on their return to set about doing it.

"After Congress returns there will be little left of the present session; and many important appropriation bills to consider. Suffrage will have to be acted on at once; and it will not be acted on unless women demand it now, in no uncertain terms."

MISS Maud Younger, chairman of the lobby committee of the National Woman's Party, says:

"We must ask the President for help now. When we began to work with the Senate, immediately after January 10, we lacked ten votes. Four of these have been won by pressure from the constituencies, four by the influence of the Republican party organization. The President must win the other two.

"Up to date, the President, who has such mighty influence with Congress, has not won a single vote in the Senate for suffrage.

"Women have now done all they can. They find themselves still blocked in the Senate, and by the President's own party.

"The Republicans are ready to vote on the suffrage amendment, with more than the necessary two-thirds of their membership pledged to support it. The Democrats have little more than half of their membership pledged. The failure to secure the support we need rests with the Democrats.

"It is unfair that the President should proclaim to Europe his fealty to suffrage while he allows without a word of public protest his own party to block it in Congress."

MISS Elsie Hill and Miss Lavinia Dock will speak at next Tuesday's demonstration.

Some of those who will carry banners are: Miss Hazel Hunkins, of Montana; Miss Julia Emory, of Maryland; Miss Joy Webster, of Nebraska; Miss Katharine Fisher, of New York; Miss Pauline Clarke, of New York; Miss Maude Jamison, of Virginia; Dr. F. I. Fowler, of New York; Mrs. Kate Boeckh, of New York; Miss Isabel M. Reed, of Virginia; Mrs. Elinor Cox, of New York; Miss Eunice Huff, of Iowa; Miss Therese Olzendam, of Vermont; Mrs. Annie Lowry, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Cora A. Week, of New York; and Mrs. Ethel C. Lewis, of California.

PROTESTS against Administration half-heartedness in dealing with the suffrage question have been growing sharper and more frequent as the session dragged on without action on the amendment.

Hartford women made a spectacular and effective protest demonstration on July 12 in front of the old state house. Before the meeting, twenty automobiles with purple, white and gold banners flying, and headed by a band, drove in procession from the South Green through the main streets of Hartford. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. Toscan Bennett, Miss Elsie Hill, and Mr. Abraham Borden, officially representing the Mayor of Hartford, urged prompt federal action on woman suffrage. Resolutions were passed calling on President Wilson to go before Congress in behalf of the suffrage amendment.

After the meeting the automobiles went to Simsbury, the "home town" of Senator McLean of Connecticut, where a second meeting was held on the piazza of Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood's beautiful house. Mrs. Ascough, Mrs. Bennett, and the Rev. C. P. Croft, of Weatogue, who had many years ago arranged a meeting at Simsbury for Elizabeth Cady Stanton, spoke on the necessity for the President's personal effort in behalf of the bill. Resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the responsibility for the success or failure of the suffrage amendment rested on President Wilson's shoulders.

Politics, War, Morale, and the United States Senate

By W. H. Crichton Clarke

THE issue between the Central Empires and the Allies is capable of reduction to simple terms, but such terms must be more concrete than the indefinite words "autocracy" and "democracy."

Fighting vigorously under the banners of democracy are many elements which are antagonistic to all the implications of democracy. We hear many complaints about the "looseness" and "inefficiency" of democracy when compared with the singleness and efficiency of autocracy. We hear about the necessity for "co-ordination," not only in the administration of the war, but even more so in the morale of the allied peoples. In short we hear that we must be a unit not merely in our material efforts but in our spiritual ideals. Strange to say these preachments come strongest from those journals and political elements which are most antagonistic to the real ideals of democracy.

It is a grave question whether it is ever possible to coordinate discordant elements, at least in a spiritual sense; to mix into a homogeneous mass autocrats and democrats, conservatives and liberals—political oil and water. Such elements may be able for the time being to submerge their principles and combine their material efforts, but a time is almost certain to be reached when the want of spiritual unity almost completely neutralizes the material partnership.

So far, the efforts of the allies have been a compound of autocracy and democracy—of conservatism and liberalism—fighting as partners against a common danger under a rough compromise which dictated that the liberal principles should dominate in the foreign field and the conservative principles in the domestic. How long this strange partnership and stranger equilibrium of antagonistic forces exerting their energy against other and equally mixed forces can be preserved, is a question for the future to answer.

In order to reduce our terms to concreteness and to provide unquestioned standards by which to determine whether the various men, organizations and movements making up the material and spiritual strength of the Allied cause belong in the ranks of autocrats or democrats, let us endeavor to define the issues between the Central Empires and the Allies as clearly and as simply as can be done without disagreement.

The German cause rests on the assumption that the normally developed and mature races of the world are and should be divided into two groups, the rulers and the ruled, the commanders and the obeyers.

The Allied assumption is that such normally developed and mature races all fall in a single class of self-governing people.

These are the two ideals which have emerged as the irreconcilable motives or continuing forces of the world war.

Now is there any question that there are forces fighting on the allied side and giving lip service to the ideal of self-government while using the war as a means or excuse for holding back that ideal—at least at home, if not abroad? And does not the other half of this strange partnership consist of forces of democracy whose patriotism is strong enough to enable them to fight for democracy in foreign lands in conjunction with anti-democrats whose services they are able to enlist in the common cause only at the price of suspending all efforts for democracy at home, at least during the continuance of the war?

THE evolution of government is divisible into three roughly defined stages. The first is the stage in which the government, made up of the ruling classes, is stronger than the people. The second stage is one in which the government and the people are approximately equal in power. The third stage of evolution is that in which the people have definitely subjected the government to their will.

The first stage of evolution represents the German ideal of separating people into the groups of governors and governed. The second stage is one of struggle and unstable equilibrium tending either to relapse into the first stage, or to progress into the third stage, which represents the Allied ideal.

During the struggle stage, the governing classes always employ either foreign wars or domestic revolutions as excuses for delay.

In short, whenever the people, during the second stage of evolution, are about to secure the upper hand and enact reforms, the government as a last resort will, if possible, precipitate a foreign war as a means of postponing reforms. In case the demands of the people have worked up to the point of domestic revolution, the government will promise reforms and then violate its promises as soon as the crisis has subsided.

AT the outbreak of the world war, the English Government was in the third stage of evolution so far as its own people was concerned, and in the second stage, in so far as the Irish people were concerned. The competition between the English Government and the Irish people had resulted in a Home Rule bill which was about to go into effect. But at the outbreak of hostilities the anti-home rulers—the advocates of the ideal of dividing people into groups of rulers and ruled—succeeded in postponing home rule in Ireland for the term of the war. They said to the liberals in effect, "We will fight with you for democracy abroad, if you will fight with us against democracy at home." And the unnatural compact was made, following the ancient idea that when war starts, politics must cease—as though war itself were not politics at white heat. The mistake of the English in endeavoring to hold up democracy with bayonets abroad and to hold it down with bayonets at home was not fully apparent until it became necessary to draw on Irish man power by conscription. It is safe to say that the English with all their inflexibility of mind are able to see the connection between conscription and votes, and will not resort to one without granting the other.

In short, the English are preparing to conform their conduct to their ideals and to strive for democracy at home as well as abroad. In the case of Ireland they are preparing to renounce the ancient error that a nation's politics abroad can represent progress and democracy only by having its politics at home represent stagnation, reaction and autocracy. The English quickly renounced this error in the case of the women who were enfranchised during war, and now they are logically preparing to follow the same course with Ireland.

IN the United States, so far, we are not quite so fortunate. We are still endeavoring to preserve or resuscitate democracy abroad while strangling it at home. We still have the spectacle of an Elihu Root and a United States Senate fighting with liberals in foreign lands for human rights, providing the same liberals will stand aloof while the conservatives endeavor to chloroform or retard human rights at home.

Elihu Root and the Senate say that as between normal adults of equal independence, intelligence and education, the vote is still a privilege owned by some and to be conferred by them, or not as they please, on others. They really support, in theory, the doctrine that the world shall be divided into the groups of men who rule by possessing the vote and women who are ruled by not possessing it.

WOMAN suffrage has evolved through two stages. The first was the stage in which women neither had nor wanted, or at least were indifferent to, the vote. The second stage is one in which all women both need and demand the vote as a right arising from the necessities of their lives and from their status as intelligent and independent adults. Now that those women who need the vote are demanding it, any man or woman who tries to delay or defeat their inalienable rights is subscribing to the Prussian formula of separating the world into the groups of those normal adults who govern either by swords or votes, and those who have neither swords nor votes and are ruled or held in subjection. It is such anti-democrats fighting on the side of the Allies for foreign democracy as a means of defeating or postponing domestic democracy who are responsible for any lack of spiritual coordination which exists in the Allied ranks.

WHEN will the United States Senate learn that the spiritual unity which can only be secured by renouncing the German ideal of subject races and sexes and conferring the vote on women, is just as essential in winning this war as is partnership in material efforts?

National Suffrage a Burning Issue in Colorado

THE damaging suffrage record of the national Democratic Party is thoroughly appreciated in the equal suffrage state of Colorado, and is certain to play an important part in the Senatorial elections, which will be hotly contested.

The vote on the suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives last January, when the Democrats would have badly defeated the amendment but for the overwhelming support supplied by Republican members, showed the men and women of Colorado very clearly how the Democratic Party as a group stands on measures affecting the national welfare of women.

Colorado Republicans are losing no opportunity to condemn the reactionary attitude of the Democrats toward women; and are passing fighting resolutions in support of the suffrage amendment at every party gathering.

The Denver *Post,* Democratic, is carrying on an intensive petition campaign in behalf of suffrage. These petitions urge immediate adoption of the federal suffrage amendment. Admirable as propaganda, the campaign is, politically, timid and badly aimed. The petitions gathered by the *Post* are directed to the Chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, although it must be clear to the *Post* and to Colorado voters that Senator Jones cannot, and should not, force action on the suffrage amendment until there are enough votes pledged to pass it; that he cannot get these votes; that President Wilson can get them; and that the petitions demanding action should be directed to the President. Nevertheless the genuine anxiety of the Colorado Democrats for the prompt passage of the amendment keeps the issue before the voters, and should be illuminating to national Democratic leaders.

THE first Republican gathering to raise the national suffrage issue in this year was the Republican State Committee, which opened fire on April 30 in Denver, with the passage of the following resolution: "We urge the adoption, immediately, of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the unqualified franchise to women." . . .

Republican candidates for the United States Senatorship followed with an emphatic endorsement of national woman suffrage. Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps wrote the state chairman of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Bertha C. Fowler, on July 10, "I am unqualifiedly in favor of the immediate passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and of its prompt adoption by the states.

"In the event of my election to the United States Senate, and should this measure be still pending, I shall do all in my power to bring about its passage. However, it is my hope that the present opposition in Congress will be speedily overcome; and, in that event, whether elected or not, I shall use my influence to bring about its adoption in the states."

On July 19, Mr. Charles W. Waterman, who will contest the Republican nomination with Mr. Phipps, wrote for himself and his party, "We staunchly support the cause of national woman suffrage now. . . . This is directly in line," said Mr. Waterman, "with the action of the national Republican committee last February, which followed the splendid support given by the Republicans January 10, when the suffrage amendment passed the House. At that time 87 per cent of the Republicans voted for the amendment, while the Democrats could only muster 50 per cent of their members. In the Senate, where the amendment is now pending, the Republicans are giving the same loyal support and are pushing for immediate passage. And again the Democrats, with only 50 per cent of their votes pledged, are blocking the amendment." . . .

Nine hundred delegates to the Denver county assembly of the Republican Party, meeting in Denver, July 13, passed a fighting resolution worth quoting:

"Whereas, The National Republican Executive Committee and the State Republican Executive Committee have endorsed the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and

"Whereas, three-fourths of the Republican United States Senators stand pledged and ready to vote for the amendment;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we protest against the further obstruction of this measure by the Democratic Party and call upon the administration for the immediate submission of the question to the state legislatures for ratification.

"Be it further resolved, that we work for the immediate ratification of the amendment by the Colorado State Legislature when it convenes in January."

The Republican Party of El Paso County, assembled in convention two days before, on July 11, did, as their platform reads, "solemnly resolve and declare": "We condemn the action of those who are opposed to the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution of the United States, under which the privilege enjoyed by the women of Colorado will be extended to all of the women of the United States. We pledge our earnest efforts to bring about the passage of this amendment by Congress and its prompt ratification by the states." . . .

Finally, Republican delegates from the entire state, meeting on July 16, at Colorado Springs, to draw up a slate for the September primaries, sent a telegram to Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Republican leader in the Senate, requesting him to do everything in his power to procure the passage of the pending suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

Mr. John F. Vivian, Republican State Chairman, has recently promised to give women speakers the opportunity to put the Democratic record on suffrage before every precinct meeting.

Senator Martin vs. the People of Virginia

By Edward H. Walton, Editor, The Summer School News, University of Virginia

AFTER the adoption of forceful resolutions, passed at a mass meeting of the students and friends of the University of Virginia Summer School last Saturday night, Miss Lucy Branham, organizer of the National Woman's Party, who was the speaker, and a delegation of suffragists, called upon Senator Martin, of Virginia, at his home near Charlottesville, to present the resolutions, passed without a dissenting vote the evening before.

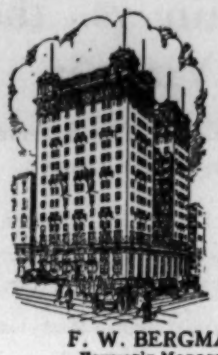
The interview with the Senator will always stand out in the memory of the delegation.

The suffragists went to the Senator's home in an automobile. As it drew up to the mansion, he was sitting on the piazza. He came down the steps to the machine, and inquired courteously, "Whom have I the pleasure of meeting?" "Suffragists!" replied Miss Branham. "You have come to the wrong man," said the Senator. From what they had heard of him, the suffragists were afraid they had. A man who makes up his mind on a matter, and refuses to be changed, whether or not the people whom he represents in mass request a reversal of his judgment, does seem to be "the wrong man."

But they got to the piazza, and the Senator brought out chairs. The women sat and the Senator stood. . . .

It had been hoped that the Senator would prove an exception and be of interest. But for the fact that he suggested that the President was meddling and he hoped "he would mind his own business," the Senator was not proving a howling success at being of greater interest than the charming view from the piazza of his Virginia home. But the resolutions were placed in his hands—(he handled them as if they had been hot coals instead of the burning enthusiasm of the women he is pledged to represent in the Congress of the United States)—and the delegation withdrew.

If the suffragists were asked to analyze that interview with the Senator, they would say that he tried very hard not to appear impressed with the fact that Virginia women were demanding a certain thing of him, which he knows he is in office to grant, when the majority of his people demand it (though he did say he would not grant it because *he* knew it was not for their good. Isn't it fine the way the Senator puts himself against the world in that way!); and they would say he began then to realize for the first time that in the University of Virginia, which the Father of American Democracy had founded, there has been born a spirit of determination which he admired and was forced to recognize. The Senator begins to see a new light. It is certainly an incentive to further work. Perhaps the Senator *is* capable of seeing reason. Such things have happened.



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Comments of the Press

President Should Speed Up Suffrage

PRESIDENT Wilson expressed his "earnest hope" that the suffrage amendment would pass—but he made no personal effort to have it passed. One anti-suffrage senator has said that the President's acting in the matter would be "questionable in point of taste" and "unwarranted by law." Neither taste nor law have entered into his action at such times as he has felt it necessary to appear before Congress and plead for other causes. The President has said that "the services of the women in this war have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction," and that "the war and its sacrifices could not have been endured without them." He has added that "it is high time that some of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage." If Mr. Wilson is as sincere a champion of democracy as his speeches would indicate, he will speed up this admission to the suffrage.—*Colorado Springs (Colo.) Gazette, July 3, 1918.*

Senate Delay a National Disgrace

NOW that President Wilson has come out strongly and clearly for the passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment at this session of Congress, surely enough votes will be mustered to pass the measure. The fact that it has not been passed before approaches the rank of a national disgrace. To be fighting for democracy, and at the same time to refuse fundamental political equality to millions of our people—this was indeed disgraceful. . . .

Well, we are at last approaching the goal. It is to be hoped that the measure will be rushed through now, and that we can get it hurried about through the various state legislatures, so that we can decently bury the fact that for so many decades we have denied women their fundamental political rights.—*San Jose (Calif.) News, June 15, 1918.*

The Republican Convention in New York State

THE Republican state conference in Saratoga Thursday and Friday of this week will be enlivened by the presence of a large delegation from the National Woman's Party, the object being to place the conference on record as favoring the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

The women hope to persuade the conference to instruct Senator Wadsworth to vote for the measure. As he has been the leader of the opposition in the upper house, and as Mrs. Wadsworth is one of the most active anti-suffragists in the Senate, the task to which the National Woman's Party has set itself might appear to the uninstructed impossible of achievement.

The National Woman's Party has tackled bigger jobs than this one in the past and gone home with the goods. The party leaders, including Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, and Miss Doris Stevens accomplished the seemingly impossible task of changing the whole aspect of woman suffrage from an evangel to a live political question.

They recently induced two-thirds of the Rhode Island legislature to instruct Senator Gerry to vote for the suffrage amendment, and they went to Texas and did the same little chore with Senator Culberson as a suffrage convert by official command.

The drive on Saratoga and Senator Wadsworth is part of a whirlwind campaign of the woman's Party to secure, during the Congress recess, the two votes necessary in the Senate to carry the federal suffrage amendment, and thus end a struggle for national woman suffrage which began soon after the civil war, and which has been actively in politics since early in 1914.—*Rheta Childe Door in the New York Mail, July 15.*

Equality of Citizens

WHILE the Senate ponders the question of giving one-half of American citizenship the right to vote, some of the states are beginning to see the danger of permitting aliens to vote and are preparing to amend their constitutions so as to restrict the suffrage to citizens. It is one of the anomalies of this age that women are not yet permitted to vote, although they are citizens, while aliens, although possibly enemies, are permitted to vote in some of the states.

In the one case one-half of the citizens of the United States are denied a right to share in the government. In the other case foreigners who may be deadly enemies of the Union are granted a voice in the government. Is that good sense at such a time as this?—*Washington (D. C.) Post, July 10, 1918.*

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The Filibustering Minority

LAST week's debate makes it clearer than ever that the Senate will yield to nothing but force on the suffrage question. The organized women and the President have already applied enough pressure to create a two-thirds majority. But they will have to apply still more to flatten out the filibustering minority who are still holding it up in the name of the "fathers."—*New York Call, July 1, 1918.*

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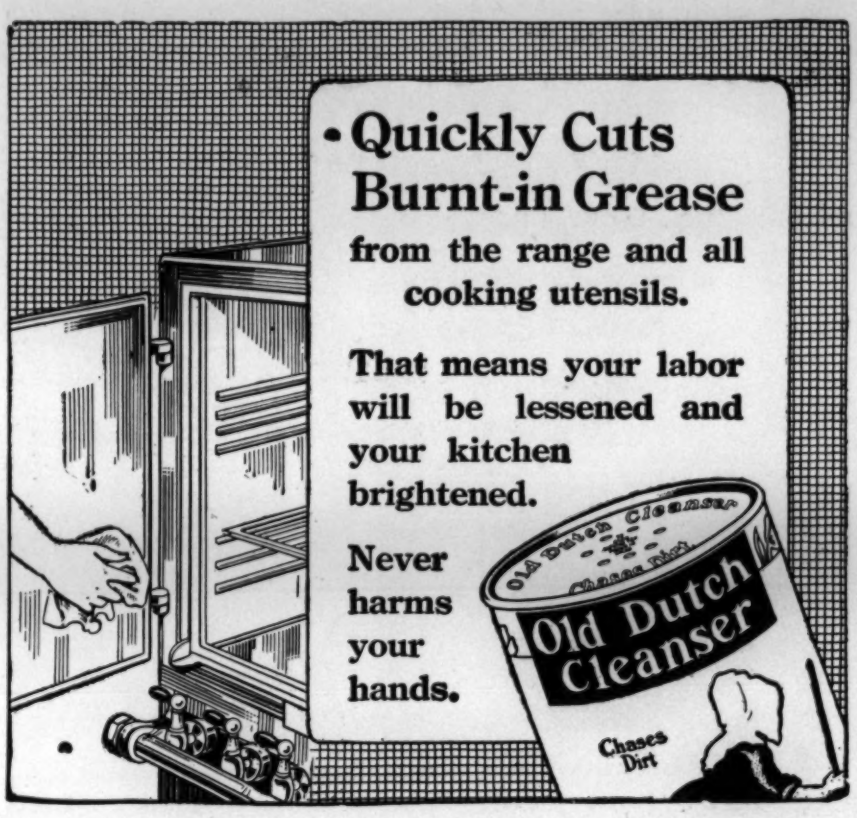
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